

# TEXAS CO. OBTAINS CARIB SYNDICATE

New Company Will Be Organized to Operate in South America.

The Texas Company has concluded negotiations with the Carib Syndicate under which the management and control of the latter company will be taken over. A special meeting of Carib Syndicate stockholders has been called for July 7 to ratify the plan.

The agreement as it now stands, it is understood, provides for the formation of a company to which the Carib Syndicate will sell all of its property and assets. The new company will be incorporated in Maine and will have an authorized capital of 10,756 shares of \$25 par value. Carib Syndicate will receive in exchange for the transfer of its properties 49 per cent. of the capital stock of the new company, an option on the remaining 51 per cent., to be turned over to the Texas Company, which will name seven of the eleven directors of the new corporation.

The Texas Company will pay \$5,600,000 for the 51 per cent. interest in the company if it exercises the option. During the period of management and within certain limits stipulated in the agreement, the Texas Company will advance such sums as the new Carib Company may need. The Texas Company's obligation, it is understood, will not exceed \$10,000,000 in advances of a loan to Carib Company and the balance as payment for continuance of the option.

The Carib Syndicate was incorporated in 1915 to acquire and develop mineral producing land. Operations have been largely confined to South America, particularly Venezuela and Colombia. In Colombia the Carib Syndicate has done most of its work and has big holdings.

Some properties in which Carib has an interest are much involved. Numerous companies own and control oil producing properties in Venezuela and the remainder are owned by a large number of other companies. Carib has an interest in the Colon Development Company, the majority interest of which is owned by the Burlington Investment Company. The latter, in turn, is controlled by the Royal Dutch Shell group, representing largely British and Dutch capital.

## Average Bond Prices

June 17, 1921. Fri. Net. Week.

Net Change, Avg. Acc. Dec. 31.

10 Rails. . . . . 71.04 +0.01 70.99 73.48

10 Industrials. . . . . 87.45 +0.01 87.71 86.13

10 Utilities. . . . . 77.45 +0.01 65.50 60.97

5 Forest. . . . . 92.30 +0.03 92.30 86.00

50 Bonds. . . . . 70.08 +0.14 59.69 78.33

BOND NEWS AND NOTES.

### Cuban Loan Situation.

The initiative regarding the negotiation of any loan between bankers of the United States and the Cuban Government must be taken in Havana in the form of a commission to Washington, and with the aid of the U. S. Government, bankers in New York, Chicago and other cities may join in the formation of a group to solve Cuba's financial difficulties. That statement was made yesterday by a prominent banker, who saw the need of a careful study of the Cuban situation in behalf of the Cuban Government, a delicate decision as to how much assistance in the aggregate would be needed, whether \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000. With the survey of the position and a definite statement as to maximum requirements, cooperative action could be taken to solve the situation in Cuba. The matter is such a far-reaching, worldwide undertaking with a full measure of operation. The idea would not be to valorize sugar, which forms the backbone of the critical situation, but so to stabilize the industry as to make it safe for loans on sugar at 2 cents a pound. As matters stand the loaning value of sugar as security would be fixed even as low as 2 cents a pound. Sugar loans have been negotiated with sugar as low as 1½ cents and even a cent a pound as collateral. Because the Government in Havana appears not to have taken the initiative no New York conferences on the Cuban situation have been held and it is not known when such conferences will occur.

### Sugar Line Notes.

The \$5,000,000 of one year 7 per cent. notes of the Monroe, St. Paul and Sainte Marie Railways Company of Brazil, due yesterday by Dillon, Read & Co., were sold during the day. Under the indenture securing the issue the United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been appointed as trustee.

### Detroit Bonds Nearly All Sold.

The syndicate which purchased \$1,000,000 of the city of Detroit's 5½ per cent. bonds, due in May, 1949, and about \$2,000,000 of additional bonds left over by the previous syndicate, had sold all of the \$4,000,000 except \$100,000 by the close of yesterday's business. The syndicate, which has marketed the bonds successfully, was composed of the following houses: The Guaranty Company, the National City Company, the Bankers Trust Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co., E. Rollins & Sons, all of New York, and Keene, Higbie, Co., of Detroit. The 6 new issues bonds were sold in various amounts in 1927 to 1931, inclusive, were offered on a 5½ cent basis, and the 6½% maturing in 1931 to 1948, inclusive, at par. The \$2,000,000 of the city of Detroit's 5½ and 6% are issued by that city for street railway purposes and are the bonds recently validated by the Michigan Supreme Court.

### Idaho Notes.

R. W. Prosser & Co. have been awarded \$3,000,000 of Idaho one year, 6 per cent. Treasury notes, dated July 1, 1921. No bids were received by the State for \$2,000,000 of its 5 per cent. nine and two-thirds to nineteen and two-thirds year highway bonds offered for tenders at the same time.

### Interim Receipts Ready.

The Central Union Trust Company of New York announces that interim receipts for the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company's first and refunding maturity of \$10,000,000 of its 5½ per cent. bonds may be exchanged for definitive bonds at the office of the issuing agents, viz.: The Central Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway; the Second National Bank, Boston, and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

### What Happens in a Dull Market.

In a bond market as sluggish as the one of this week, concessions are bound to be sharp at times when offerings of a comparable issue increase suddenly. Standard Oil of N. Y. has 4½% of 1933, which had been steadily around par, the original offering price, melted down 3 points yesterday to 97. The dissolution of underwriting syndicates occurs without a ripple of prices when the market is hungry for investments, but a condition of repletion, such as has been

## BONDS IN NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's sales	\$10,295,000	\$11,652,000	\$9,288,000
Year to date	1,431,674,000	1,888,355,000	1,536,323,000

### RANGE OF LIBERTY BONDS.

Closing.	Sales (in \$1,000s)	Open.	High.	Low.	Net Chgs.
\$8.38	4,222	192 3½% (1922-47)	88.38	88.28	-0.08
87.12	87.80	4½%	87.39	87.80	-0.04
\$6.54	86.74	5.00	86.55	86.50	-0.04
87.52	97.80	5.12	87.24	97.42	-0.04
86.70	86.76	5.27	86.24	86.24	-0.04
95.10	99.00	5.27	91.24	99.00	-0.04
91.12	91.48	5.70	89.20	91.24	-0.04
86.86	86.92	5.40	86.93	86.86	-0.04
98.26	98.28	5.67	98.26	98.26	-0.04
83.36	98.33	4.40	75.00	98.34	-0.04

CHICAGO, June 17.—Torrid weather did much to-day to advance wheat. Closing prices were unsettled, 2½ to 3¢, net higher, with July \$1.31½, to \$1.31¾, and September \$1.24½, to \$1.24¾. Corn finished 2½ to 3¢ up, and oats gained 1½ to 1¾. Provisions were unchanged to slightly higher.

Appreciation as to the effect of hot weather on wheat had relation to the spring crop, and was intensified by forecasts that abnormally high temperatures would continue several days. Another bullish influence was knowledge that first threshings of the winter crop in Missouri showed disappointing returns.

Assessments that 750,000 bushels had been bought for export by way of the Gulf of Mexico tended also to the price, often.

It was felt that the market had reached as much as five cents a bushel in some cases. At that level houses with Eastern connections became free sellers and reactions ensued. On the breaks, however, demand broadened, with the July delivery displaying particular strength near the close. Bulk buyers expect no material accumulation of stocks in the market.

Strength in corn was largely due to reports of a drought scare. Oats were somewhat affected by reports of crop deterioration.

Dullness in the provision trade hindered the market from sympathizing much with upturns in grain and hogs.

## HEAT IN BELT HELPS TO ADVANCE WHEAT

Early Threshings in Missouri Not Gratifying: Huge Export Order Reported.

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CHICAGO PRICES.

WHEAT—Open. High. Low. Close. Thrift.

July 6.05 6.07 5.97 6.04 6.06

Sept. 6.38 6.38 6.35 6.45 6.45

Dec. 6.28 6.28 6.26 6.36 6.36

March 7.10 7.14 7.10 7.13 7.14

May 7.25 7.28 7.25 7.31

extra firms, fresh, green, 15¢/bu.

extra firms, dried, 14½¢/bu.

extra firms, white, 14½¢/bu